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The American Observer

A free, virtuous, and enlightened people must know well the great principles and causes on which their happiness depends. -- James Monroe

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New Developments Seen on Labor Front

Workers Restless in Face of Rising Living Costs and Restrictive Laws

ROLE IN POLITICS WATCHED

Labor Organizations Lay Plans for Effective Action in State, National Elections

One of the most important provisions of the Smith-Connally Act—the so-called “anti-strike law,” was the one which gave the War Labor Board statutory authority. Since the Board’s powers were enlarged, it has taken a firm stand on wage increases, claiming that it will hold to the Little Steel formula in spite of all pressures.

Its most recent action confirms this policy. By a vote of eight to four, the Board denied a general wage increase to the 1,100,000 shipyard workers represented by the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor and the International Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, an affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organization.

At this writing, a still more important case is under consideration—the contract signed by John L. Lewis with the Illinois Coal Operators Association. Evidently anxious to end the dispute which has worried an entire nation for months, Lewis has made peace on behalf of some 30,500 miners. More than this, he has “recognized” WLB to the extent of appearing to defend his settlement.

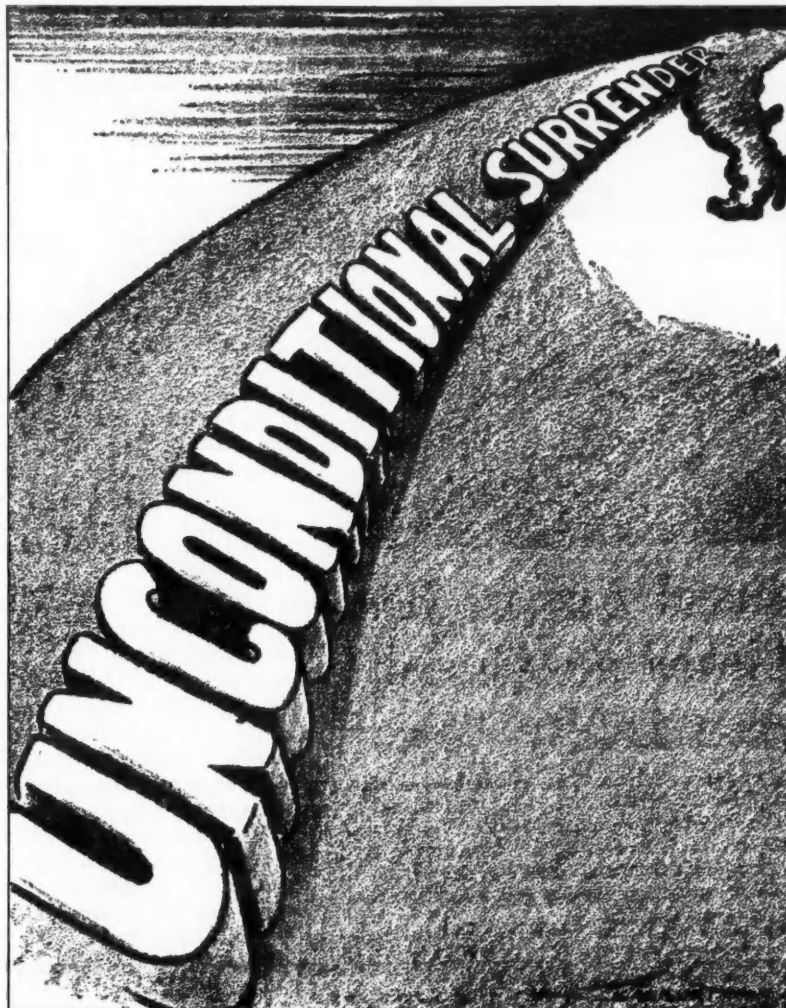
Substantial Increase

The new contract denies any rise in hourly wage rates, but provides for a substantial increase in “take-home” pay. Under its terms, the seven-hour day is increased to eight, with the extra work compensated at time-and-a-half rates. Portal-to-portal pay, for travel between the mine entrance and the “face” where work actually starts has also been granted. These additions mean that a miner’s actual wage might be increased from \$45.50 a week to \$63.50.

Portal-to-portal pay was previously denied by both the operators and the WLB. Now that this important bloc of mine owners—controllers of mining in the nation’s third ranking coal-producing state—has given way, the great question is whether or not the Board too will go back on its former stand.

While negotiations have continued, other parts of the government have been actively trying to correct the situations which have brought about labor unrest. The OPA reports that price violations in food stores in 230 mining communities in the East, Middle West, and South have been largely wiped out. At the time OPA began its enforcement drive in mining areas, the general level of prices was found to be about five per cent above ceilings.

At the same time, the President has
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Only one road leads to Rome

TALBURN IN WASHINGTON NEWS

The Dignity of Man

(The United Business Service has granted us permission to reprint these lines from one of its recent weekly letters.)

We read that the governments of the United Nations have formulated plans and are holding conferences which will shape the pattern of world trade after the war. That is good, and necessary. But economic planning from now until victory cannot alone assure to us the kind of world in which we wish to live. It cannot make the coming peace a peace which will be permanent.

In the years after the Armistice of 1918 the League of Nations was established and disarmament conferences were held. Both were steps in the right direction, but neither did, or could, eliminate the basic causes of war. We now talk of establishing, with the other United Nations, a world police force. Such a military coalition is doubtless necessary and will continue so until we eliminate the conditions under which war breeds. Already, however, there are signs that the basic problem will be solved.

Millions of Americans have seen a picture of a barefoot black man in a loin cloth leading a blind Anzac down a jungle trail toward medical aid. We have all read of the tenderness with which the natives of Guadalcanal cared for our wounded soldiers. We all have come to admire the grim determination of our Allies, the peoples of China and England and Russia. All, in turn, stood virtually alone against what were then the greatest war machines in the world. All have suffered far more than we will be called upon to suffer. Not only their armies but their entire peoples have been in the front lines of battle.

There is growing in America a realization of that which has been called the “dignity of man.” No longer do we think of the Chinese as uneducated heathens, but rather as a people whose courage and love of country proved superior to the planes, tanks, and guns of Japan. The soldiers of Bataan learned that liberty means as much to the people of the Philippines as to themselves. The Marines on Guadalcanal and New Guinea will never again think of those who befriended them as black savages. The Russian peasant, we will remember, fought our battle too at Stalingrad.

After the war we must help shattered areas with exports of food, medicine, and machinery. But we must export something of greater importance—good will and a feeling of the equality and brotherhood of all men of all colors and of all nations. A huge standing army and a five-ocean navy may keep the enemy from our shores, but good will—if genuine and not paternalistic—will really eliminate the sources of hatred and war.

Spotlight Is Shifting To Balkan Countries

Unrest Rising Throughout Peninsula as Result of Allied Gains in Italy

POSSIBLE INVASION ROUTE

United Nations Would Be Assisted by Native Populations, Resentful of Axis

Since Mussolini’s abrupt exit from the Italian scene and the collapse of Fascist strength, unrest has been mounting in Europe. No area of the continent has reflected the increased tension more than the Balkans, across the Adriatic from Italy. A welter of rumors, many of them well confirmed, has been emanating from these countries. Italian troops are being withdrawn. German garrisons are being fortified. Bulgaria, Rumania, and Hungary are reported suing for peace. Guerrilla warfare has flared anew in Greece and Yugoslavia. Crete continues to be bombed by the Allies. Wesley Gallagher, recently returned from Allied headquarters in Algiers, writes: “If Italy sues for peace, military moves will follow in the Balkans with lightning rapidity.”

Tinder Box of Europe

For decades the heterogeneous, strategically located, fertile countries known as the Balkans have been regarded as the matchbox of Europe. Today more than ever before, more than in 1914, more than in 1940, the area is smoldering with fires which promise to become a conflagration as the Allies advance. Several factors provide tinder: internal dissension, mounting opposition to the Axis, fear of the consequences of the expected Allied victory, and above all, the probability that the Balkans will be the scene of the invasion of the European continent.

Land of rugged mountains and rolling plains, romantic nobles and picturesque peasants, bickering peoples and fierce warriors, the Balkans have been a military highway for more than 2,000 years. Geographically, the land extends from the Danube River south to the Aegean Sea, and from the Adriatic east to the Black Sea. The 187,764 square miles within these boundaries comprise an area slightly smaller than that of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa combined. Before it was decimated by almost three years of war, the population nearly equaled that of the United States.

There are six Balkan countries: Greece, Yugoslavia, Albania, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria. Yugoslavia and Greece were invaded by the Germans in April, 1941. Albania was seized by Italy in April, 1939. The remaining three, known as Axis satellites, have been completely dominated by Germany since 1941. With the exception of Greece and Albania, each of these countries is
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Marshal Petain and Hermann Goering in 1941

A Book in the News

The Two Marshals

THE last 75 years have seen German armies arrive three times in full military might on the thresholds of France. Twice these armies have broken through to drag the tricolor in the dust of defeat. In both cases—1870 and 1940—a marshal of the French army became the great symbol of that defeat.

After France was beaten in the Franco-Prussian war, Marshal Bazaine, who commanded all of the nation's armed forces in the last disastrous battles, was blamed for everything that had gone wrong. Court-martialed, sentenced to death, reprieved, and finally imprisoned on a lonely island, he was the scapegoat for French humiliation.

German conquest in 1940 saw another marshal in command, this time on the political front. When France capitulated, Marshal Philippe Pétain was premier. As we know, the events which followed this conquest were far different for Pétain than they had



Marshal Bazaine

FROM "THE TWO MARSHALS" BY PHILIP GUEDALLA (NEW YORK: REYNAL AND HITCHCOCK, \$3).

been for his earlier parallel. The characters of these two men and the way each related to the French defeat of his time have been studied by Philip Guedalla in a new book, *The Two Marshals* (New York: Reynal and Hitchcock, \$3).

Marshal Bazaine started life as a common soldier and rose from the ranks through years of hard campaigning in French North Africa and Spain. He played an important part in the Crimean war, and rose to his full eminence as a marshal when, almost single-handed, he established French power in Mexico under the ill-starred reign of Maximilian.

When the French were forced to withdraw from Mexico, it was not because of any deficiencies in Bazaine's leadership. Far from the Parisian political scene, he had no

way of knowing that Napoleon III would change his mind about holding Mexico and cut off reinforcements.

As for Bazaine's part in the Franco-Prussian war, his defeat was a political rather than a military accident. Arriving home when German power had already spread over Europe and German diplomatic strategy had maneuvered the French into a series of compromises in the Munich manner of our own time, Bazaine was too late. He could only assume a defensive position, and, when hope of victory was finally lost, hold out as long as possible. Only because he refused to act without express authority when the situation demanded bold strokes can Bazaine be blamed for his failures.

Pétain, on the other hand, drew fame instead of disgrace from historic chance. The First World War made him the hero of Verdun, although his defeatism throughout the war was well known to those who were personally acquainted with him. Violently anti-British, he was almost ready to welcome German victory in the interest of a defeat for England.

After the war had ended, Pétain continued in prominent positions, serving as minister of war when the Germans were rebuilding their armaments. During this period, he rejected all new military ideas, including those of a bright young man named de Gaulle. With the rising German menace in plain sight, he refused to prepare France.

The marshal's philosophy was plainly stated in 1934 when he said, "France has greater need of toil and conscience and self-denial than of ideas. Men are too often divided by ideas, whilst they are united by endeavor."

When Pétain assumed leadership in 1940, all these characteristics fused to motivate his premature acceptance of defeat. Hating the English, he hoped and believed that they would be beaten. He thought to justify his surrender on the grounds that the struggle for all of the Allies as well as France was hopeless.

Thus the second marshal of French defeat was constantly in a position to rally his country from disaster. Unlike Bazaine, he wielded both military and political authority. Also unlike Bazaine, he favored France's enemies both internal and external. But in his case, when the penalty for defeat fell, he was in a position to deflect it from his own errors and turn its shattering force upon the people of France.

Allies Watch Badoglio

WHEN the Rome radio announced that Marshal Badoglio had succeeded Mussolini as premier, people began to wonder what sort of political leader he would be. Remembering the Darlan deal in North Africa, they speculated as to his ability to effect the dissolution of the Fascist party and to establish a government based on the wishes of the people, rather than a slightly white-washed front for Fascism.

People hopefully pointed to the fact that his record in the party was not good. In 1922 when Mussolini was mobilizing his black shirts for the march on Rome, the chief of general staff and national hero, Martinet Pietro Badoglio, offered to lead a battalion of soldiers and wipe them out. The King declined and Il Duce's dictatorship ensued. Badoglio was never considered an ardent Fascist. This may be borne out by a picture on record showing Mussolini and high-ranking military officials at attention giving the outraised hand salute of the party, but standing in the center of the group is Badoglio, conspicuously not saluting.

Born in 1871, Badoglio was the son of simple peasant parents whose farm was located in the Piedmont region, famous in military history which dates back to Julius Caesar. His interest in this history made young Badoglio leave his parents' farm and go to a military school in Turin. He has been in the army since early manhood and has seen action in lands varying from North Africa's desert to the Alps. He received rapid promotions in the World War and at the end of hostilities found himself a general, chief of general staff, and a public hero.

His success as a capable military leader may stem from his very exacting preparation for battle. He rarely engages in large-scale operations without first making careful plans and collecting reports. He is said to be skeptical of reports he has not checked with his own eyes. He has the reputation of being as economical with lives as with materiel.

After the successful march on Rome Mussolini realized that he had no friend in Badoglio and preferred to have him out of Italy. So he sent him first to the United States as envoy extraordinary, then to Brazil as ambassador, and later to Libya as governor, where the beginning of the war against Ethiopia found him.

Badoglio was opposed to Mussolini's Ethiopian campaign in 1935, but Il Duce asked him to take over operations because Fascist General De Bono was not making the desired progress. He accepted and came triumphant from the war. He was set up as Viceroy of Abyssinia, but after a short time in this office he asked to be relieved. He came home with the title of Duke of Addis Ababa and built a palatial residence in Rome to accompany the grandeur of that title.

He is given much credit for Franco's successes in the Spanish revolution, even though he refused to lead the campaign, saying, "I have never been chief of mercenaries." His experience in mechanical warfare gained there has probably been valuable to him in this war.

In 1936 Badoglio became a member of the Fascist party, in spite of his royalist sympathies, and on many

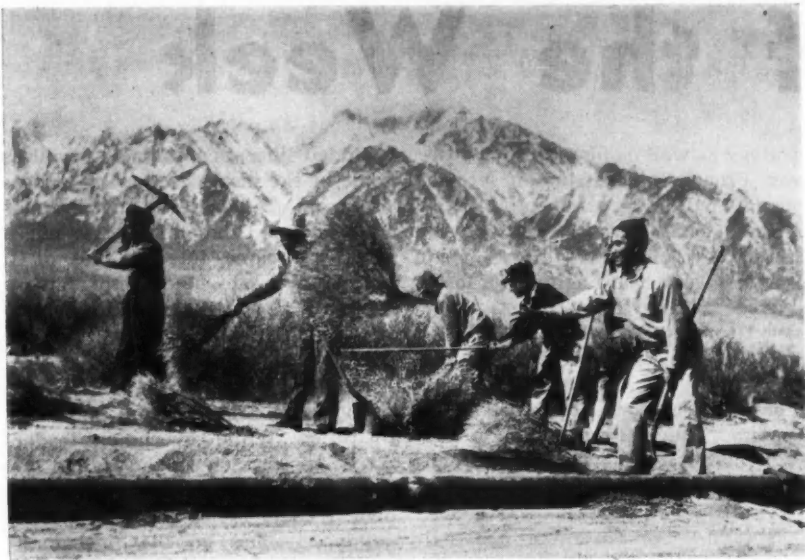
occasions thereafter paid generous tribute to Il Duce. He did not always share the dictator's ideas, however. One particularly bitter disagreement arose over the Rome-Berlin Axis. Badoglio disapproved and warned of German encroachment and cunning. Another disagreement came when he advised that the Grecian campaign be delayed because the Italian army was not ready to undertake such a maneuver. For this he was dismissed as chief of staff. Later, as the Greek resistance and counterattack developed, Mussolini realized the truthfulness of the marshal's observations.

Badoglio is greatly respected by the plain people of Italy. While he is called a "quiet, mild man of culture and refinement," he frequently enjoys a game of Bocce, an Italian bowling game, with natives of his village when he visits there. Evidence of the people's esteem was seen in a demonstration which followed his ouster as chief of staff and the defeat of Italian armies in Greece. Placards appeared all over Italy proclaiming, "Italian people, stand fast! The King and Badoglio will be your deliverers."

The news up to the middle of last week concerning what Premier Badoglio is actually doing was clouded somewhat by the fog of rumor. It seemed clear that the Fascist party has been abolished and that the nation had been put under stringent martial law. Whether or not the new government would ask for peace was not clear, but the Badoglio regime is being closely watched.



INT'L NEWS PHOTO
Marshal Badoglio



Japanese agricultural workers clearing the ground for planting

Jap Internment Camps

MORE than 100,000 persons of Japanese ancestry are now confined in what our government calls "relocation centers." There are 10 of these camps located in Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Idaho, Wyoming, and Utah. The confined Japanese are of all ages and of all political persuasions. Most of them are American citizens, native-born citizens.

The move to take these people out of their ordinary roles in the community was justified on the grounds that as individuals with ancestral ties to an enemy country, the Japanese-American population of the western states was a menace to the security of the nation. People pointed out that our coastal defenses might be sabotaged, and that the many power projects in the west could be destroyed.

Recently, there have been inquiries into the way in which the camps conduct their internal affairs. The findings have brought protests from all sides. Some contend that the internees are being too well treated and not adequately guarded. Others call the internment policies an injustice to the Japanese.

The Dies Committee conducted an investigation of a relocation center in Arizona. Its conclusion was that the government has been too lax in its management of Japanese groups. Its objections covered the following points: (1) too much self-government has been allowed the residents of the camps; (2) there has been no adequate segregation of loyal and disloyal Japanese; (3) government funds have been used for such projects as teaching the Japanese judo—a form of Japanese military training—and for paying salaries to lecturers who visited the centers in an effort to install cooperatives in the centers; (4) strikes and violent demonstrations have been allowed to occur with the instigators unpunished; (5) too little work opportunity has been afforded; and (6) adequate housing facilities have not been provided.

A witness who had once served as an official of the Arizona camp revealed that there have been many instances of sabotage at the relocation center which the Japanese were in a position to have perpetrated. He pointed out also that there were three police forces at the camp, all of Japanese extraction. Since this camp is only 35 miles from Parker Dam and

150 miles from Boulder Dam, he warned that the freedom allowed the Japanese constituted a serious danger to United States property.

Since the Dies Committee report, there have been other instances of malpractice in the relocation centers. At another camp, internees were accused of "joy riding" in Army jeeps. They were also charged with extravagant use of other Army supplies.

In spite of justified fears of sabotage by Japanese agents, many people believe that the government's policies have been not only unjust but unconstitutional. They point out that the Japanese-Americans who have been interned in the relocation centers were seized without the "due process of law" the Constitution requires. No trial, and no formal charges have accompanied their imprisonment. Purely on a basis of their ancestry, they have been denied their rights as citizens.

While those who are confined in the relocation centers are permitted some liberty outside the camp, their activities are circumscribed by laws which allow them almost no freedom of movement. In Arizona, a law was enacted last March requiring any person who had business dealings with Japanese to notify the secretary of state of the transaction and to publish an account of it in a newspaper three different times. This law has been construed to cover even the smallest purchases or exchanges. Attorneys say that the statute is so broad that a Japanese cannot have a tooth pulled or get a haircut with-

out publication of notice to that effect.

Where the Nisei, as Japanese-Americans are called, have been given their freedom, they have not misused it. The combat forces of the Army now include several battalions of Japanese-Americans, all of whom have shown themselves to be loyal and competent soldiers in the American cause.

Recently, at the request of ex-Director Milton Eisenhower of the U. S. War Relocation Authority, selected young Japanese have been released to continue their education in high schools and colleges. More than 1,000 young Americans of Japanese origin are now enrolled in about 125 colleges in 37 states. All have maintained fine records of achievement.

Meanwhile, however, other young people remain in forced idleness in the camps. Little opportunity for work is provided, and where there is a job to do, inequalities of compensation destroys the desire to serve. In the typical relocation center, a resident teacher receives from \$16 to \$19 a month in addition to room and board, while an imported teacher is compensated at the rate of \$150 to \$200 a month.

The way the camps have been managed is calculated to destroy the strongest morale. Barracks, in which the internees are housed, are terribly overcrowded. The average living space allotted to an entire family is 20 by 25 feet. Often as many as eight persons constitute a family group.

Food is served in large mess halls. Little privacy is allowed, and almost no opportunity for normal family life is afforded. In addition to these physical difficulties, the policy of lumping together Japanese of all persuasions is an extra blow to morale.

At the beginning of the war with Japan, the FBI went to great lengths to ferret out those Japanese who retained a loyalty to the enemy. Almost all Japanese of subversive inclinations are well known to the Department of Justice. Yet no attempt has been made to treat these enemies of the United States in a manner different to the way loyal Japanese-Americans are treated.

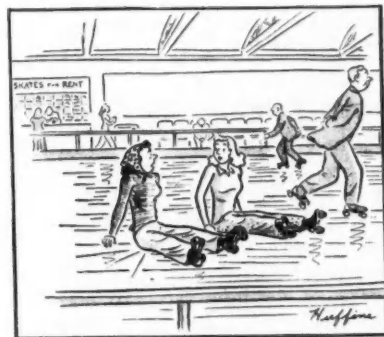
Those who oppose the relocation policy on the grounds that it is unjust to the loyal Japanese-Americans point out that the enemy Japanese have great opportunity for sabotage—sabotage of the patriotism of the loyal citizens with whom they associate.

They point out too, that nothing is more destructive of morale than in-

action—and that inaction is the fate these people are consigned to. Nothing is more destructive of morale than segregation—and the Japanese have been segregated into separate units even in cases where they have been admitted to the United States Army.

The danger of these policies as they see it goes beyond the harm which can be done to a sizable minority of our citizens. Our policies provide Japan with an invaluable opportunity for propaganda. On the basis of our discrimination, Japanese spokesmen can point out to the Chinese that race prejudice governs American treatment of even loyal Asiatics. And Japanese military leaders can justify mistreatment of Americans in Japanese prison camps on the grounds that we are doing the same thing to their nationals.

• SMILES •



"So far it's just like ice skating!"

HUFFINE IN SAT. EVE. POST

"Farmer Blunt," asked the college student who was working as a farm-hand during his vacation, "do you think I'll ever become a successful agriculturist?"

"We-ell, you may," doubtfully replied Farmer Blunt, "but you'll never be a farmer!"—COUNTRY GENTLEMAN

Sophomore: "When you sleep your noble brow reminds me of a story."

Freshman: "What story, Sleeping Beauty?"

Sophomore: "Sleepy Hollow."

—CAPPER'S WEEKLY

"I envy the man who sang the tenor solo."

"Really? I thought he had a very poor voice."

"So did I, but just think of his nerve!"

—LABOR

Professor: "Er, my dear, what's the meaning of this vase of flowers on the table today?"

Wife: "Meaning? Why, today's your wedding anniversary."

Professor: "Indeed! Well, well, do let me know when yours is so I may do the same for you."

—Santa Fe MAGAZINE

The man of the house was looking over a list of flower seeds his wife had asked him to buy.

"Dear," he finally said, "don't you realize that most of these flowers won't bloom until next year?"

"That's all right," replied the wife, "I selected the seeds from last year's catalog."

—CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"Suppose you found yourself on a desert island, Bob," said the instructor, "and you could have only one book. Which book would you prefer?"

"Boat Building for Amateurs,"

Bob replied.

—LOG

A certain rancher who was extremely forbearing suspected a neighbor of foul play. When he could stand it no longer, he sent the following message to the suspect:

"Dear Jake, please don't leave your red-hot branding irons around any more so my cows can lie down on them."—ROTARY NEWS, Tatum, N. M.

"So young Bilikens is married? I hope his earning capacity is proving equal to it."

"Oh, it's pretty good, but it doesn't begin to keep up with his wife's yearning capacity."

—LABOR



Interned Japanese printing their newspaper at a "relocation center" in California

The Story of the Week



(PHOTO BY CHARLES CORTE, ACME WAR POOL)
AMERICAN RANGERS, with rifles over their shoulders, as they marched through the streets of Porto Empedocle, in Sicily.

Berlin Panic

When the exponents of air power first made out the case for bombing as a way of warfare, the effect of "vertical attack" on the morale of the enemy was one of the things they emphasized most. They argued that unarmed civilians, faced by a rain of explosives from the sky, must surely give way to complete panic.

But the 1940 blitz on Britain proved something different. With many of their homes in ruins, the people of London merely patched up the rubble and pressed their war effort harder than ever. That was when 90 tons of bombs in a day's raid broke records, however.

Recent RAF and American Army Air Force raids on such German cities as Hamburg and Essen have dropped as many as 2,300 tons of bombs in a single day. And this overwhelming shower of destruction is now having its effect upon the morale of the German people.

A report from Stockholm reveals that Berliners are giving way to panic at the thought that their city may be the next target for Allied saturation bombing. With the great seaport of Hamburg a deserted heap of dust and embers, Berlin citizens are frantically preparing for the worst. Their morale further destroyed by the sight of trainloads of the wounded and homeless entering the city, they are now tearing up parks and yards to dig trenches and family air raid shelters. Official propaganda no longer promises them that the capital of Nazism will be immune to aerial attack. It calls upon the people now to "mobilize your spiritual strength."

War Fronts

Still calling for the immediate surrender of the Badoglio government, Allied forces pushed forward last week to finish the occupation of Sicily and pave the way for conquest of Italy itself. At this writing, General Montgomery's forces are fighting on the outskirts of Catania and all but a small triangle of Sicilian land pointing to the toe of the Italian boot is solidly controlled by our forces.

After an eight-day breathing spell, Allied naval and air forces renewed their attacks on the cities of the

mainland. Cruisers flung heavy shells on the harbors of Vibo Valentia and Crotona, and Flying Fortresses hammered at the docks of Naples early last week. Meanwhile, the Germans are reported to have built up defensive positions along the Po River.

Hints that new invasion drives will be started at any moment accompanied the progress of the Italian campaign. American Liberator bombers blasted the Ploesti oil fields in Rumania, doing a thorough job of destruction. At the far end of the Mediterranean, British broadcasts urged the people of Crete to prepare themselves for an Allied blow. And at the same time, OWI Chief Elmer Davis told the people of occupied Europe to expect a large-scale invasion of the continent from England.

Little decisive movement has been taking place on the Russian front. Red Army units are advancing slowly in the Orel sector, but German assaults of great ferocity continue along the Muis River. The power of Soviet resistance appears to have reduced the major German strategy to a campaign of defense, however.

In the Pacific, American airmen moved last week on the scene of one of our first disasters—tiny Wake Island. In two raids over a space of three days, our planes blasted Japanese installations on the island and downed 16 Zeros. While the battle for Munda continued with General MacArthur's troops pressing a slow advance, American bombers struck at a second of our Pacific losses. Paving the way for an early amphibious assault, our planes blasted the Japanese garrison at Kiska in a series of concentrated "shuttle service" raids.

De Gaulle---Giraud

For more than eight months, command of all the Fighting French forces and jurisdiction over the Fighting French government have been hotly disputed. The separate forces of Generals de Gaulle and Giraud divided French fighting strength. The two generals alternated as chairman of the French Committee of National Liberation. The arrangement proved unsatisfactory from both a military and an administrative point of view.

Participation in United Nations

strategy as well as planning for post-war French reconstruction proved very difficult under this setup. Which of these leaders was to confer with General Eisenhower? How were American lend-lease shipments to be divided among their forces? The Allied command demanded that Giraud be placed in charge of all the Fighting French armed forces.

The French Committee of National Liberation ended the stalemate last week by appointing General Giraud commander-in-chief of all forces and General de Gaulle permanent chairman of the Committee of National Defense. This action conferred military leadership upon the former, political leadership upon the latter. General de Gaulle will preside over the committee at all times save when purely military affairs are under discussion, when Giraud or the assistant commissioner of national defense, General Paul le Gentilhomme will be in charge. Both generals are subject to decisions of the committee.

With this unification of all the French fighting forces, which the Allied command required before it would recognize the committee, supporters of the Fighting French movement hope that the committee will be formally recognized as the de facto government of the French Empire and the trustee for France until its liberation. They are also eager that France be given "a rightful place in any peace settlement with Italy."

Japanese Reaction

The downfall of Benito Mussolini half across the world did not go unnoticed in Japan. Premier Tojo and his henchmen greeted the collapse of their Axis ally by immediate moves to strengthen the position of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, Japan's equivalent of the Fascist party in Italy and the Nazi party in Germany.

At the same time as the news from Italy was received, the Tokyo radio announced that Prince Konoye, the premier who had tried to keep Japan's warlords from precipitating war with the United States, had been appointed adviser to the official party. Ten new directors of the party were also announced. These men

included liberal capitalists as well as some of the most reactionary leaders of Japan. It is believed that Premier Tojo, worried that his regime might meet the same fate as that of Il Duce's, hopes to bind all of Japan's powerful men to his cause by involving them in the workings of the totalitarian party.

Since Mussolini's removal, a new patriotic morale program has been instituted. While government leaders confer in secret with the Italian and German ambassadors, the state-owned radio issues floods of propaganda speeches on the unshakable unity of the Axis and Japan's program of domination in East Asia. In between speeches, the Japanese radio listener may hear programs of patriotic music.

AMGOT in Palermo

When Palermo, a city of 300,000 in northwestern Sicily, fell to the American Seventh Army, AMGOT, Allied



Right back at him
THOMAS IN DETROIT NEWS

Military Government of Occupied Territories, moved into a dead city. In swiftly bringing it back to life, restoring law and order, and wiping out Fascism, AMGOT is triumphantly succeeding in its first major test.

Two-thirds of the native population, loyal Fascists, had fled to the Italian mainland. The city, which had been thoroughly bombed in every district, was a shambles, with thousands of families homeless and without food. There was no gas, electricity, water, or other public utilities. Fire, police, and public works departments were not functioning. People all over were bewildered—what would their conquerors demand of them and how were they to live?

AMGOT has tackled every one of these problems. Flying squads of trucks, organized to scour the countryside for grain, returned with 450 quintals, almost as much as is needed. Electricity is being rationed. Relief organizations are functioning, and poor and sick relief, old-age pensions, and other forms of state assistance are being continued, save to families of soldiers fighting the Allies. City planners are already busy, and public departments to keep order are functioning.

Top Fascists are not being used, and the records of all former officials are being combed. In a few days Palermo is going to have two newspapers with more scope than they have enjoyed since 1926. AMGOT policies were carefully explained to Cardinal Lavitrano, well known in Vatican circles for his antipathy to



INT'L NEWS PHOTO
GENERAL DOUGLAS MacARTHUR conferring in New Guinea with Major General Ennis Whitehead.

Fascism, and other churchmen, who are helping educate the populace to the liberal policies of the new group in charge and further enlist their co-operation.

"Festung Europa"

By the time German forces had finished their spectacular conquest of the little Mediterranean island of Crete, Hitler was virtually the complete master of Europe. The year was 1941, and save for the guerrilla fighters who struggled against hopeless odds in the occupied countries, none challenged his control of the continent.

But it was not long before Hitler knew that a challenge of great force would come. In preparation for that day, he built a double wall of defenses around his conquests. Germany plus Austria, the Low Countries, and Northern France constituted the inner fortress. The satellite states—Poland, the Balkans, Italy, and Spain were the outer walls.

The Allied campaigns in Africa and Italy are now piercing the outer fortress. Aside from the military penetration of southern Italy, these campaigns are wearing away the outer defenses by breaking down the morale of the satellite states. The restlessness of the Balkans is well known. Italy's gradual military retreat is accompanied by political wavering which has caused the Germans to assume complete command of the northern defenses of the peninsula.

Cost of War

President Roosevelt chose a strategic time, last week, to issue a special, mid-year picture of government finances. For the figures have a month to sink in before Congress returns to the job in September with new taxes an important item on its program. Also in September another multi-billion-dollar bond drive is scheduled.

The chief highlight of the President's report is that the government will spend, in the 12 months ending next June 30, about \$100,000,000,000—very nearly what he had estimated to be the case last January. The war program alone, apart from other government expenses, has now reached a cost of about \$8,000,000,000 a month.

Another figure of great importance is that revealing the growth of the national debt. Last July 1, it stood



AIRCRAFT OBSERVERS of the U. S. Army scan the skies over Rendova Island, a few miles from Munda, for Japanese planes.

at over \$136,000,000,000, and by next June 30 it will be \$206,000,000,000. This calls, as the President indicated, for a "truly stiff" program of additional taxes and savings—the latter, of course, in the form of war bonds.

Issues of Peace

When the time comes for this nation to turn from war to peacetime problems, our senators and representatives will face issues fully as grave as those of global conflict. Polling a cross section of the congressmen themselves, the New York *Herald Tribune* has compiled a list of the most important domestic projects to be undertaken at the end of the war.

These, in the order that the congressmen ranked them, are (1) safeguarding our traditional system of private enterprise; (2) preventing an unemployment problem; (3) whittling down a war-inflated bureaucracy and decentralizing government administration; (4) stabilizing agriculture; (5) solving the problems of taxation; (6) improving education; (7) guaranteeing social security for all; (8) solving the problems of employer-employee relations in industry.

Manpower

Draft boards have so nearly exhausted other sources of manpower for military service that they have been authorized to start taking fathers on October 1. The new order,

issued last week, will affect men from 18 through 37 whose children were born before September 15, 1942. By the end of the year it is estimated that some 300,000 of this group will be in uniform.

After October 1, therefore, the sole basis for deferment will be occupational. The new order is expected to create a controversy in Congress, which will resume its session in September. But even though there may be attempts to legislate against the drafting of fathers, the decision will probably prevail.

Instead, a compromise may be reached in the form of greater financial allowances for the dependents of fathers who are drafted. At the present time, these are \$50 for the wife, \$12 for the first child, and \$10 for each additional child.

Air Forces

A smashing blow on the great Rumanian oil refineries that are a major source of gasoline for the Nazi war machine was the U. S. Army Air Forces' way of celebrating their 36th anniversary, last week. The raid on Rome, the ruin of Hamburg, and the destruction that will rain on Italy while she makes up her mind to get out of the war give recent proof of the growing might of United Nations' air power, in which the USAAF is a strong partner of Britain's RAF.

The predecessor of the present air forces, an insignificant division of the signal corps, was in existence two years before it purchased its first craft, a frail machine which flew 32 miles an hour. The present chief of the air forces, which number nearly 2,000,000 men, is General H. H. Arnold, one of the first three men in the Army to learn to fly. In marking the 36th anniversary, the air forces gave this summary of air strength:

"Total United States aircraft production is averaging above 7,000 planes monthly, and production charts call for a steady upward climb during the current 12 months.

"There has been published no exact breakdown of current production among lend-lease, Army, and Navy, but it is estimated that the Army Air Forces receive 4,500 or more planes out of each month's total.

"By comparison it is estimated that total Axis production is not more than 4,000 planes a month, being divided: Germany, 2,200; Japan, 1,200; and Italy, 600. In addition to United States production, Russia and Britain together produce more aircraft than the Axis."

News in Brief

The governments of Canada and the United States have reached an agreement whereby farm equipment and labor will be exchanged as the need arises. Details of the program are being worked out.

Lt. General Joseph Stilwell, commander of United States forces in Southeastern Asia, is providing instruction in the use of modern military equipment for Chinese soldiers. At present there are two American Training Centers for Chinese Expeditionary Forces, one in India and one in China.

An example of industrial standardization during war is seen in the fact that the types of electric light bulbs have been cut from 3,500 to 1,700, the variety of colors reduced from 13 to three, and voltages from 32 to seven.

In order to give our tanks some kind of identification to protect them from bombing by our planes, the Chemical Warfare Service devised grenades which gave off different colored smoke. These grenades were used in the Tunisian campaign and were found to be more effective than emblems which destroyed the camouflage system.

There is a new school for social research in New York City whose faculty is composed of European scholars in exile. Ten years ago the idea of rescuing persecuted intellectuals was conceived and today 167 men are serving the United Nations with their various talents.

In Czechoslovakia 7,000 school teachers have been classified as "unemployed" and will be given other work. The schools in which they were employed will be closed.

In this, as well as in past wars, enemies in the form of disease and infection have presented themselves. Some of the health problems which have had to be conquered include: diphtheria in the form of skin ulcers, sandflies and ticks whose bites produce fever, vampire bats which transmit rabies, cholera, sleeping sickness, and many others. One of the most widespread and hardest to cure is malaria which kills more people per year than does any other malady.



The inner and outer fortresses of Hitler's Europe

The American Observer

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New Developments on Labor Front

(Concluded from page 1)

renewed his pledge to reduce the cost of living. Expressing sympathy for the position of organized labor, he announced that a new program of price stabilization is in the process of being drafted. Philip Murray and William Green, leaders of the CIO and AFL respectively, still assert that unless a price rollback is effected, organized labor cannot stand by the wage stabilization program.

From official sources it was learned that the major points of the new drive to stabilize living costs would include (1) steps to reduce the price of basic foods; (2) payment of possible wage increases in scrip, or bonds that could not be cashed in until the end of the war; (3) an industrial feeding program to cut, in effect, the workers' basic expenses; (4) a modified food stamp plan for the lowest income groups; and (5) a \$350,000,000 or \$400,000,000 food production program emphasizing greater output of dairy products.

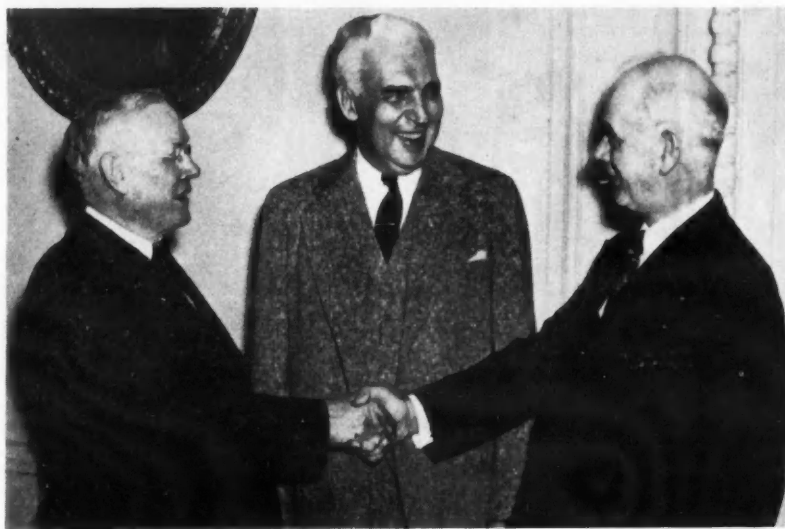
Thus the most obstreperous of the nation's great labor groups appears to be coming to terms with the forces it has been fighting, and the administration has promised to do something about the working man's major grievance—the high cost of necessities of life in relation to existing rates of pay. It would seem that the crisis in our wartime labor affairs may be finally on its way to settlement.

But labor itself is not convinced that its battles are over. Pleased by the promise of lower living costs, union leaders realize that before this pledge can be carried out, it will have to run the gauntlet of a hostile Congress. Anxious to have the mine controversy settled, organized workers know that whatever action is taken, the stigma of Lewis' rebellion remains upon them.

Antilabor Feeling

It, combined with union racketeering, absenteeism, and other strikes in war production industries, has given rise to a wave of antilabor feeling which has been expressed in congressional action and in restrictive labor law throughout the nation.

Labor incurred a major penalty in the Smith-Connally Act, which not only made a criminal offense of any strike in a government-owned war plant, but also banned political contributions by organized labor. Union leaders believe that this law will



LABOR LEADERS William Green and Philip Murray discuss growing problems of workers with War Manpower chief Paul V. McNutt.

enable employers to put them out of action by forcing strikes which will mean their imprisonment. They believe, too, that it aims to deny them a political power which they should enjoy.

The latest meaning the courts have given the Smith-Connally Act is also one which worries labor. Ruling on the Allis-Chalmers dispute, Attorney General Biddle announced that under the law any minority group of workers may demand a strike ballot from the WLB. Labor fears that this will encourage inter-union warfare and permit discontented minorities to force publicity on disputes for the purpose of embarrassing their rivals.

In the states, the last half year has seen a large body of new labor legislation which ranges from mild curbs on union racketeering to effective denial of the rights and privileges won over years of hard fighting. Co-operating attorneys of the AFL and CIO are now fighting labor laws in five different states on grounds of unconstitutionality.

State legislatures in Texas, Kansas, Colorado, Alabama, and Florida have passed laws restraining strikes and picketing. New restrictions in these states also require labor organizations to file statements of their affairs and to register the names of their organizers.

These the AFL and CIO are opposing on the grounds that they restrict freedom of speech and freedom of assembly as guaranteed in our Bill of Rights. As the *CIO News* expresses it: "Since trade unions are the only effective vehicles for the mass expression of workers' grievances, drastic restrictions on their basic methods of operation are really restrictions on such constitutional rights."

Restrictive Legislation

The largest body of state labor law enacted this year deals with the internal affairs of unions. Kansas began the restrictive legislation last March by passing a law which places unions under the jurisdiction of the State Labor Commissioner plus a three-man board.

The Kansas law defines both employer and employee unfair practices and requires licensing of union representatives. It requires also the filing of financial reports with the secretary of state, including lists of fees, dues, and assessments on members. Sit-

down strikes, jurisdictional disputes, and violent demonstrations for any reason are expressly prohibited, while strong limitations are placed on all strike and picketing procedure.

The Texas statute, passed late in March of this year, is even stronger. It requires filing of collective-bargaining contracts and trade union financial statements, the registration of organizers, and regular union elections. It abolishes work permits, requires court review of expulsion from unions, and prohibits political contributions by unions.

In Colorado, the law calls for the incorporation of unions, collective bargaining units, and company unions. It requires that union fees and dues shall be fixed by union by-laws, and subject to the approval of the State Labor Commissioner. Charging temporary workers admission fees is banned. Picketing is subject to regulation when the State Labor Commission finds that it "tends to disturb the public peace."

Idaho and South Dakota restrict even the right to organize. Agricultural workers, including workers in processing plants, are specifically denied access to union membership. Picketing at the home of any owner or operator or at the ranch, farm, feed yard, shearing plant, or other agricultural premises is forbidden. Heavy fines and sentences attach to any boycott of "hot cargo," or non-union produce in transit.

Labor in Politics

Organized labor's ability to rally, oppose the public reaction against it, and clean house for itself on the known cases of malpractice within unions has been hindered by political turmoil within the great union blocs. The turmoil stems from tangled relations between John L. Lewis, the AFL, and the CIO, and from labor's lack of unity on the question of national politics as well.

John L. Lewis first broke with the AFL—once the dominant union federation—to form the CIO. During the presidential campaign of 1940, he tried to force the CIO onto the Willkie bandwagon. Failing, he took himself and the United Mine Workers out of the CIO and into an independent existence committed to opposing the CIO.

Still a vigorous opponent of the administration, Lewis now proposes

to reenter the AFL. Whether or not the AFL will accept him and whether or not he plans to try to make the organization a spearhead for a new political party or a force against the administration in 1944 remain issues for speculation.

The CIO, meanwhile, is making its own political plans, and on a scale never previously attempted by an American labor bloc. It stands firmly against the formation of any liberal third party in 1944. What it proposes to do is to mobilize its own forces with the New Deal elements of the Democratic party in support of the President's reelection.

A Political Action Committee has been formed under the chairmanship of Sydney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. This committee is preparing to direct a drive in support of pro-administration candidates in the state and local elections of 1943 and the national 1944 elections. CIO leaders have pointed out that labor's failure to come to the polls in any great numbers for last November's balloting was in part responsible for the election of so many anti-New Deal congressmen.

Special Committee

While the Congress is in recess, a Special Committee on Congressional Action is campaigning to bring the major political issues of the moment to the voters. It aims to inform each congressional district on the record of its representative, and to stimulate action on the following points: (1) the rising cost of living; (2) price rollbacks; (3) taxation; (4) social security; (5) polltax repeal; and (6) an end to labor baiting.

The last year's crop of strikes and labor disturbances has reflected confusion and indecisive policies among union leaders. Divided within itself, organized labor has been inconsis-



The National Sport
TALBURN IN WASHINGTON NEWS



"Portal to Portal"
FROM LOUISVILLE COURIER JOURNAL

ent in its reactions to what the administration has done to control the home front economy.

The CIO has already committed itself to support of the New Deal. This should mean acceptance of what the New Deal is doing to regulate the economy, and acceptance without the protesting qualifications which have characterized CIO support of the President up to now. What John L. Lewis and the AFL decide on in regard to 1944 may well determine the future actions of all the rest of organized labor.

Balkans Watched for War Moves

(Concluded from page 1)

extremely heterogeneous—Serbs, Croats, Slovenes, Magyars, Slavs combine with a great many other smaller national groups. Because of their racial animosities, religious jealousies, and political feuds, their interests have clashed bloodily for hundreds of years.

The Balkans derive their name from the Balkan Mountains which stretch across the peninsula, roughly from east to west. The rough, high ranges are broken by many easy passes that fighters, traders, and wandering peoples have used throughout history. The barrier of the Dinaric Alps which run along the Adriatic from north to south is more formi-



Greek women

dable, however, for their difficult crossing is relieved by few good routes.

There are several natural great routes of communication in the Balkans which the Germans have reinforced with modern roads, railroads, and fortifications. A land route which follows the Morava and Vardar Rivers to Salonika, connects the Danube with the Aegean. East of this, another land route reaches the Aegean through the valley of the Struma. The route to the Black Sea follows the Morava River across the mountains into Bulgaria to Sofia, thence to Istanbul. Then there is an east-west route from Salonika to Durazzo, the Adriatic port of Albania.

Approaches to Germany

Thus we find that there are two gateways to the Danube Valley, Germany's back door. Salonika, the peninsular projection in the northeast corner of Greece, is the key to the Aegean and the route to Suez, which is the lifeline of the British Empire. Istanbul, at the Dardanelles, is an entry to Bulgaria, and makes Turkey's position in the war so important for both the Allies and the Axis. The capitulation of Italy would present another invasion approach—the Adriatic Sea, which averages but 100 miles in width.

Because of the strategic importance and natural wealth of this area, control of the Balkans was assigned an early position in the Axis timetable of conquest. Holding the various countries by intimidation or conquest, Germany hoped to make the southeastern part of Fortress Europe impregnable, threaten Russia from the west, control sea and land routes to the Near East and to Russia. The Reich would also gain access to all supplies and sources of supplies for its war needs. And it would prevent

Britain from securing a land base for operations against the Axis.

Although these aims seemed well realized by the end of 1941, and were consolidated the following year, the subsequent course of the war has given the Germans many setbacks in their Balkan as well as their global plans. Not even the spectacular Axis victory in the tragic Balkan campaign of 1941 ticked entirely according to schedule. The Italian invasion of Greece was bungled—more than the anticipated number of German forces had to be used to cope with the stubborn Greek and Anzac guerrillas after the British forces had been routed. And their strength and striking power have grown. Instead of peacefully submitting, as the Germans had planned, the Yugoslavian government was ousted by patriots who have since valiantly resisted Axis forces. Today, more than ever, guerrillas are offering the stiffest opposition to their would-be conquerors.

Recent Allied victories have considerably weakened the German position in the Balkans. When Rommel was defeated in Africa a few months ago, and when the United Nations gained control of the Mediterranean with the invasion of Sicily, it became evident that the Germans would have great difficulty stemming invasion. The disintegration of Italian resistance and the need on the Italian mainland for the 22 Italian divisions scattered among the Balkans is further cause for concern.

Effects of Italian Withdrawal

Within the Balkan area itself, the situation has grown more crucial. With some of the Italian divisions being withdrawn and others unwilling to fight, the Germans are hard put to keep the situation under control, and must supplement their 60 divisions manning the region. Hungarian, Rumanian, and Bulgarian troops which bore the brunt of much of the fighting on the eastern front are reluctant to do battle for their overlords. While cabinets of the satellite countries have been holding frantic meetings, their governments have been sending out peace feelers to the Allies.

The Bulgarians are particularly fearful of having to fight the Turks on their border. For a long time Turkey was the great question mark in the southeastern European picture. Assiduously wooed by both the Axis

and the Allies, she has maintained her neutrality. Germany's obvious designs on her agricultural resources and chrome ore, and Gestapo violations of her diplomatic immunity have widened the rift with the Axis, while her friendliness toward the Allies has increased. Her borders on Iraq and Iran, where the British have been building up their Ninth and Tenth Armies for months; her European border on Bulgaria; her port of Istanbul on the Black Sea; and her border on Russia make such goodwill most valuable. Turkey has been receiving arms and ammunition from the United States and has signed alliances with Britain.

It has been pointed out that even without going to war, Turkey could open the Dardanelles to Allied shipping, provide a short cut to Soviet Black Sea ports, and an opportunity for an Allied expeditionary force to pass through and land in either Bulgaria or Rumania from the Black Sea.

Whether invasion should come from this source, from the bridgehead of Salonika, or across the Adriatic, the Germans would have to cope with aggravated internal problems in the Balkans in mustering their defense.

Among the Satellites

Conditions in the Axis satellites—Bulgaria, Rumania, Hungary—most eloquently betray the changed picture of the war. Weary from years of fighting, impoverished by German depredations upon their agricultural wealth, torn by continued internal dissensions, these countries are desperately anxious to get out of the war. Authoritative sources expect spectacular developments to come from this direction soon. Discontent in these countries stems from fear as well, for the people do not trust their fascist governments and question the protection the Germans would extend, should their soil become battlegrounds.

Of the three, Hungary is said to



The Balkans

HARPER'S MAGAZINE

be most anxious to quit, but probably has the least chance because of her location and because of the strong hold Germany has upon her. Struggling to find some formula which will see the country through the post-war settlement with something resembling a whole skin, Hungary is said to have sent cautious feelers to the refugee governments of Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia, expressing willingness to form a Balkan bloc with them in the postwar period.

Bulgaria and Rumania are said to be making similar moves, even promising to yield territory wrested from other Balkan countries. The Rumanians, who suffered the most severe losses on the Russian front, fear a possible annexation of eastern Rumania by the Soviets.

Bulgaria alone of the satellite countries has not been involved in the war against Russia. With more than 80 per cent of the population friendly to the Soviets, their government did not dare to arm them against that country.

At the same time, patriots in Greece, Albania, and Yugoslavia have been fighting openly against German and Italian soldiers, who have been squabbling among themselves. Marshal Draja Mikhailovitch's Yugoslav patriots are active in all parts of the country, especially attacking railroads in a campaign to hamper Axis military movements and prevent Italians from leaving safely. Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, despite their historic enmity toward each other, are joining forces with the Chetnik guerrillas and the Communist partisans. Some 330,000 Yugoslavs are reported to be ready to rise the moment the signal is given.

Whatever shape coming events in the Balkans assume, several clearly defined tasks and problems await the United Nations. Besides rallying the forces of the countries and planning campaigns, they must make blueprints for peaceful settlement, effect a working relationship among the various groups which will endure, and give the will of the peoples an opportunity to manifest itself.



THREE LIONS

The Struma Valley of Yugoslavia is one of the valleys which may be used by the Allies for the invasion of the Balkans.

Sidelights On The News

Relief: An Investment

For anyone who might begrudge the things which we shall send abroad for the relief of civilians, the words of Herbert H. Lehman are worth hearing. Former governor of New York, he is now director of the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations. Now that we are undertaking the relief of Sicily, and can foresee a similar task ahead of us in Italy, the following portion of a speech which he recently delivered is especially timely:

If we have learned anything from the decades just behind us it is this: that we cannot, even if we would, make ourselves secure in a world in which millions of men, women, and children are dying of want or epidemic. Let us recognize frankly that freedom from want is a basic component of any enduring peace, and that if the United States is to have any hope of lasting peace and a stable world economy, it must help see to it that the liberated peoples of the world are restored as rapidly as possible to a self-sustaining basis.

That is merely enlightened self-interest. . . .

The costs of such a program will be great, even though they will be diminutive when projected against the total costs of this war or the total costs of another depression. The outlays will represent an investment for a new world in which productive facilities will have an opportunity to operate in such a way as to establish prosperous conditions at home and to diminish suffering and want abroad. The war right now is costing the American taxpayer



Herbert H. Lehman

about a billion dollars every three days. Its cost in life and spiritual value is incalculable. The knowledge that the United States and other United Nations are prepared to extend relief and rehabilitation to the victims of war, and to sustain the spirit of resistance among the downtrodden people of Europe and Asia when the hour of freedom strikes, will help to transform those people into a cohesive group, ready and willing to cooperate in the battle of liberation. . . .

The deepest aspiration of the peoples of Europe and Asia will be for an opportunity to rebuild their own lives and to lay the basis for a system of stability and order. Unless they are helped in the initial stages to help themselves, this opportunity for sound reconstruction may be lost. It would be folly for this country and the United Nations to pour out their total substance in a complete effort for victory, and then hesitate to expend the final dollars which would make possible the realization of the objectives for which they fought—the establishment of a stable world economy and of a peace that will endure.

A Third Test

Destruction from the air is raining on Axis Europe with increasing weight and regularity. The number of planes employed and the tonnages of bombs dropped are growing. In



ACME

INTENSIFIED BOMBINGS of the continent call for more and more of the 2,000-pound demolition bombs shown above.

addition to these two measures of air power in action, there is a third indication of the mounting assault—the intensity of individual raids to the point where they swamp enemy defenses. Major George Fielding Eliot, military commentator, highlighted this factor in a recent column:

The point to be kept particularly in mind is the concentration of destructive power, both as to place and as to time. Throughout the history of air bombing the great difficulty has been to overcome the waste of effort due to scattering one's shots—spreading out the bombs in a sort of long-range shotgun pattern, a bomb here and a bomb there, and moreover, these bombs falling minutes apart as the various aircraft came over the target and discharged their loads. Thus no very great concentrated damage was done, but a lot of scattering minor damage. . . .

But practice and patient effort are correcting many of these early troubles. Aircraft are larger and carry heavier loads. Individual bombs have increased enormously in size and destructive power. New techniques are enabling this power to be more closely concentrated—techniques of bombing, and techniques for dealing with the anti-aircraft defenses.

The truly astonishing improvement obtained cannot better be described than in the cold hard figures of the following table, showing the weight of bombs in tons a minute dropped in the raids of the last year:

	Tons Dropped	Tons a Minute
Lubeck, March '42	300	2
Cologne, May '42	1,500	16.7
St. Nazaire, Feb. '43	1,000	22
Essen, April '43	1,000	25
Duisberg, May '43	1,350	30
Dortmund, May '43	2,000	34
Duesseldorf, June '43	2,000	34
Hamburg, July 24, '43	2,300	46
Essen, July 25, '43	2,000	40

Learning Japanese

How the Navy is teaching Japanese in a year's time to carefully selected students is told in a recent article which appeared in *Collier's*:

In one of the nation's most extraordinary schools—a military secret until a few months ago—the enemy's language is being swiftly forged into a weapon against him. This is the Japanese Language School conducted for the U. S. Navy by the University of Colorado in mile-high Boulder, tucked away close under the snow-capped Continental Divide. Instructors are 90 per cent Nisei—Americans of Japanese blood who are proving their loyalty by doing a vital job no one else can do. And many young Americans have already gone from the school to the Pacific, commissioned as naval linguistic officers. . . .

Members of four successive graduating classes, each with a year or less of instruction, have already made good in important front-line work. Graduates are beginning to move out in real numbers, too. . . .

(Students) attend classes three or four hours daily, then study for nine or ten more, learning the language it was said couldn't be learned save after long years. They are virtually on a seven-day week, for Saturday-night relaxation means hours of Sunday study. They constitute a serious, purposeful group, preparing for immediate front-line duty as interpreters, in interviewing prisoners, reading letters, etc., and perhaps for important life careers later.

From the first day, students speak Japanese. They do endless exercises and compositions and translations; they listen again and again to phonograph records. They watch flickering black-and-white Japanese movies, devoid of kisses, but full of death scenes and of colloquial Japanese.

About Italy

To have Italy out of the war will be a definite military gain. From an economic viewpoint, moreover, the Allies probably can anticipate enough assets from the victory to offset the liabilities. Here is a quick summary of the situation, as seen by Raymond Moley in the *Wall Street Journal*:

Take coal for a start. Germany has been supplying Italy's needs, formerly largely filled by Great Britain. The need will not be so great with war production stopped, but it will have to be met. . . .

Also on our debit side is food. . . . Italy's wheat imports came largely from Hungary and America before the war. During the war, Hungary continued its contribution, with the difference made up by Germany and North Africa. The initial needs for American help after Italy capitulates may be considerable. . . .

On the credit side of the United Nations' ledger are some sizable items. With the Italian navy in our hands, the sea lanes of the Mediterranean will be

almost wholly open. The Italian merchant marine will fall into our hands. This is estimated at about 3½ million tons. It should not only supply Italy's needs for a revival of productive trade, but also leave a considerable margin for the United Nations' military needs. There would be abundant local labor for the wharves and shipyards—a very important asset in an invasion effort. Italy could almost immediately start exporting a variety of products that have been going to Germany and her satellites. These would include rayon, sulphur, mercury, fruits, olive oil, and many lesser items.

A great demobilized army would provide sufficient manpower to work on reconstruction in what remains of the Italian industrial plant. Certain kinds of military production could be almost immediately available.

There is abundant water power in Italy already harnessed to a very considerable and rather modern hydro-electric plant.

In short, the capture of Italy intact will provide an advanced base of the greatest significance in any invasion, especially an invasion into the Balkans. Italy should also be less of a liability than has generally been assumed. Her capacities for self-support are by no means inconsiderable. And her economic value in cracking up German power in the satellite countries may well be decisive.

Where It Goes

The paper shortage which has beset the nation off and on throughout the war is more critical than ever. Every publication is making rigid economies, a common one being reduction in size or number of pages. In telling about the full effects of the shortage, the *August Reader's Digest* added this report on some of the uses that the Army makes of paper:

The Army fights with paper. Literally. Every shell fired comes up to the guns in an individual paper container. The powder that sends it on its way is made largely of paper stock.

To make the "V-boxes" in which food and ammunition are shipped overseas, a half million tons of paper are being used this year—more than half as much as all magazines combined will use.

Army fliers keep warm with paper clothing—soft, woolly, light. The troops keep cool with paper sun helmets.

The Army travels on paper—thousands of tons of maps. In this new kind of warfare, not only officers but also the men have maps.

The Army is sheltered under paper—the tough insulation of Quonset huts and temporary buildings here and overseas. Paper camouflage (nine assorted colors) hides its installations.

Water mains at Army bases are paper pipes—good for 20 years. Waterproof paper holsters protect the rifles of troops landing in surf, or fording streams. And the parachutes with which food and ammunition are dropped to men in advanced positions are made of paper, too.



U. S. ARMY SIGNAL CORPS

ONE REASON WHY there is a shortage of paper. The Army has hundreds of uses for paper, such as packing emergency field rations in corrugated paper boxes.